It is hoped that the attention of manufacturers will be attracted to the advantage of introducing this life-saving mattress into the marine service; and that the importance of its use on board ship will be generally recognised, and lead to the establishment of the industry. Our river craft and sailing boats more especially should be provided with it; and in these the mattresses could be utilised as cushions, and so be immediately available when necessity required in case of disaster.

## DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW MARINE SHELLS OF TASMANIA.

By LIEUT. C. E. BEDDOME, I.N.

[Read 9th October, 1882.]

No. 1.—Drillia Woodsi.

Shell elongately fusiform, turretted; spire longer than aperture, shining orange colour; sutures with a white line, below which is a band of white nodules; on the body whorl a row of white spots below the nodules; whorls 7; apex mamillated; aperture ovate; sinus deep; labrum thin. Long., 13 mill.; lat., 5 mill.; apert., 5 mill. Habt., Long Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, 10 fms. I dedicate this species to the Rev. Tenison Woods, who has done so much for the conchology of this Island.

No. 2.—Mangelia Cancellata.

Shell small, narrowly fusiform, turretted; fulvous brown; whorls 5, sloping angulate above plicate lengthwise; interstices broadly striate, giving the whole shell a cancellated appearance; aperture narrowly oval, lip simple. Long., 4·5 mill.; lat., 1·5 mill.; apert., 2 mill. Habt., Kelso Bay, Tamar River, 17 fms.

No. 3.—Marginella Petterdi.

Shell bulbiform, shiring white; spire immersed; outer lip moderately thickened; columella with four plaits. Long., 9 mill.; lat., 4 mill. Habt., Kelso Bay, Tamar River, 17 fms. I dedicate this species to Mr. W. F. Petterd, who is a naturalist that has devoted most of his time to the fauna of the Australias, and has done more for the conchology of Tasmania than any one.

No. 4.—Drillia Legrandi.

Shell turretted, broad; ribs rounded, raised; interstices striate, with fine lines, which pass over the ribs; whorls 5,

swollen; aperture oval; sinus deep; outer lip varicose. Long., 7 mill.; lat., 3.5 mill.; apert., 3 mill. Habt., off Tinder Box, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, 7 fms. I dedicate this species to Mr. W. Legrand, the veteran of Tasmanian collectors.

No. 5.—RISSOA (ALVANIA) BAYNTONI.

Shell minute, turbinate, cancellate, brown; outer lip pallid; mouth oval, two-thirds length of spire; whorls 5; sutures deep. Long., 3 mill., lat., 2.5 mill. Habt., N. W. Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. I dedicate this species to Mr. W. Baynton, who takes a lively interest in the fauna of this Island.

No. 6.—EULIMA LEGRANDI.

Shell elongate, smooth, shining, hyaline; whorls 8, flat, highly polished; aperture pyriform; apex obtuse. Long., 3 mill.; lat., 1.5 mill.; apert., 1 mill. Habt., Kelso Bay, Tamar River, 17 fms. I dedicate this species to our veteran collector.

No. 7.—EULIMA PETTERDI.

Shell shining white, curved; apex rounded; whorls 10; aperture narrowly pyriform; lip scarcely reflected; columella straight. Long., 4 mill.; lat., 1 mill.; apert., 1 mill. Unlike any of our Eulimidæ. Habt., Blackman's Bay, Derwent River.

No. 8.—Modiolarea Tasmanica.

Shell trapezoidal, thin, fragile, ventricose; brown under lens; numerous lines of growth; hind margin rounded; hinge; two small oblique teeth. Long., 3 mill.; lat., 4 mill.; alt., 2.5 mill. Habt., Cloudy Bay, South Bruny Island, and off Brown's River.

No. 9.—Cyclostrema Bruniensis.

Shell small, discoid, shining brown; whorls 4, inflated; sutures deep; aperture rounded entire; umbilicus deep. Long., greatest 1.75 mill., least 1.5 mill.; lat., 1 mill. Habt., Cloudy Bay Lagoon, South Bruny Island.

No. 10.—Cyclostrema Johnstoni.

Shell minute, discoid, rounded above; whorls 4; regularly and distantly ribbed; aperture entire obicular; umbilicus open. Long., greatest 1 mill., least 0.75 mill.; lat., 0.25 mill. Habt., off Old Station, Brown's River Road, 7 fms. I dedicate this species to my friend and fellowworker, Mr. R. M. Johnston, who is well known to all naturalists in the Australias.

No. 11.—Cemori Harrissoni.

Shell ovate, conical; surface with radiating ribs; apex sub-spiral, recurved posteriorly; perforation narrow, oval;

interior with shelly plate half covering the perforation. Long., 4 mill.; lat., 2.75 mill.; alt., 5 mill. Habt., off Old Station, Brown's River Road, 7 fms., and Bruny Island. I dedicate this species to Mr. Charles Harrisson, one of my fellow-workers.

No. 12.—AKERA TASMANICA.

Shell minute, thin, ovate, cylindrical, ventricose; whorls distinct; channelled at sutures; brown, with two white bands on body; whorl aperture elongate, pyriform, rounded in front; columella excavated. Long., 2 mill.; lat., 1 mill. Habt., off Old Station, Brown's River Road, 7 fms., and Bruny Island.

No. 13.—Fissurella Crucis.

Shell oval, raised and cancellated; white or yellowish; two red lines on back forming a cross; aperture oval. Long., 9 mill.; lat., 5 mill.; alt., 2 mill. Habt., Kelso Bay, Tamar River, 17 fms.

No. 14.—New Genus, Legrandia.

Shell emarginulaform, but with an internal plate like Crypta.

LEGRANDIA TASMANICA.

Shell oval, radiately ribbed; front edge fissured; interior with a shelly plate extending one-fourth the length of the shell. Long., 5 mill.; lat., 3 mill.; alt., '75 mill. Habt., Kelso Bay, Tamar River, 17 fms. I dedicate this genus to our veteran collector, Mr. W. Legrand.

No. 15.—Alexia Harrissoni.

Shell oblong, ovate, imperforate, smooth, covered with a greenish-brown coloured epidermis; spire acuminate; whorls 6; aperture narrowly ovate; inner lip three plaits; outer lip one plait, and slightly reflected; aperture as long as spire. Long., 10 mill.; alt., 4 mill.; apert., 4 mill. Habt., boulder beaches near mouth of freshwater creeks on banks of Derwent River. This species was first found by Mr. Charles Harrisson; I have much pleasure in dedicating it to him.

No. 16,—Rissoa (Letia) Flamia.

Shell minute, turbinately conoid, subumbilicate, white, with red diagonal flames; whorls 5, rounded, smooth; sutures deep; aperture rounded; outer lip acute. Long., 2 mill.; lat., 1 mill. Habt., Blackman's Bay, 7 fms.

I dredged a specimen of Crosse Concinna Angus in 17 fms., off Kelso, Tamar River. Until now, I believe this species has only been found at Port Jackson, N.S.W., where it is very rare. It is interesting to be able to add this rare species to the fauna of our Island.

In the Society's Proceedings of 10th May, 1881, I described a shell as *Delphinula Johnstoni*. I now find that the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods described the same shell as Crossed Cancellata. I was led into this error by the Rev. Tenison Woods, who described a fossil shell of the Tertiary period, of the same form, as *Delphinula tetragonostoma*.

## NOTE ON CLINUS DESPICILLATUS, RICHARDSON, AND BOVICHTHYS VARIEGATUS, IBID.

By Robt. M. Johnston, F.L.S.

## [Read 9th October, 1882.]

I recently obtained two specimens of the genus Clinus, which was known to be viviparous long before the time of the great French naturalist, Cuvier. It is stated by Dr. Gunther that Bloch verified this fact in the diagnosis of Clinus superciliosus. One of the two species which I have referred to was examined by me, and was found to be full of young fish, most of them having just burst the egg. Under the microscope the pulsations of the heart were distinctly visible, and all the parts seemed to be well developed, although from the specimen exhibited it will be seen that each individual is extremely minute. The eyes, relative to the size of the body, seem very large. They were of a beautiful bright blue colour when alive, and were perfectly formed. The following are the chief characteristics of the parent fish:—

B. 5. D. 3 3/8. A.  $\frac{3}{24}$ . V.  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Total length, 16 inches; greatest depth, 5 inches. Although the three specimens examined by me had 5 soft rays in posterior dorsal fin, I have no hesitation in classing them as Clinus despicillatus, Richards.

I also obtained a specimen of Bovichthys variegatus, Richardson,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, which is extremely rare:—

D. 8/19. A. 17. P. 15.

Body ornamented with 8 crossbars.